## Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

$\boxtimes$	Original		Updated		Corrected		Suppler	mental
LRB	Number	09-2462/2		Intro	duction Nu	mber <b>A</b>	B-0387	7
		emption and inc	reases in the val	ue of the	exemption for v	/arious prop	erty that i	s exempt
Fiscal	Effect							
	No State Fisco Indeterminate Increase E Appropria Decrease Appropria Create Ne	e Existing tions Existing	Revenue Decreas Revenue	e Existing	to a	rease Costs absorb withir <b>2</b> Yes crease Cost	agency's	
	No Local Gov Indeterminate 1. Increase Permiss 2. Decrease	e Costs sive 🔲 Mandato	3.  Increase ry Permiss 4. Decreas	ive Maı e Revenu	Gov ndatory	es of Local ernment Un Towns [ Counties [ School [ Districts	its Affecte Village Others WTCS Districts	Cities
	Sources Affe		PRS SE	G 🔲 SI	Affected EGS	Ch. 20 App	ropriatio	าร
Agend	cy/Prepared	Ву	Au	thorized	Signature			Date
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# Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOA 8/21/2009

LRB Number 09	-2462/2	Introduction Number	AB-0387	Estimate Type	Original		
Description The homestead exemption and increases in the value of the exemption for various property that is exempt from execution							

### **Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate**

If enacted, AB-387 requires the Department of Administration to adjust the exemption for a debtor's homestead every three years, based on the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, U.S. city average, as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, for the previous three-year period. The exemption is currently set at \$40,000.

Assuming the adjustment is calculated every third year beginning January 2011, the Department estimates a minimal amount of staff time would be needed to complete the calculation and to notify the director of state courts by March 1 of that year. Any increase in staff time or cost could be absorbed by the Department.

### **Long-Range Fiscal Implications**

## Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supplemental
LRB	Number	09-2462/2		Introd	duction Numb	oer A	B-0387
		emption and inc	reases in the value	e of the e	exemption for var	ious prop	erty that is exempt
Fiscal	Effect						
	No State Fisc Indeterminate Increase E Appropria Decrease Appropria	e Existing tions Existing	☐ Increase E Revenues ☐ Decrease Revenues	Existing	to abs		s - May be possible n agency's budget No
Local:	No Local Gov Indeterminate 1. Increase Permiss 2. Decrease	e Costs sive Mandate	3. Increase Fory Permissive 4. Decrease	e Mar Revenu	ndatory	nment U <u>r</u>	nits Affected Village Cities Others WTCS Districts
Fund G	Sources Affe		PRS SEG	☐ SE	Affected Ch	. 20 App	ropriations
Agen	cy/Prepared	Ву	Auth	orized :	Signature		Date
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# Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 8/25/2009

LRB Number <b>09-2462/2</b>	Introduction Number	AB-0387	Estimate Type	Original				
Description The homestead exemption and increases in the value of the exemption for various property that is exempt from execution								

#### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

When a judgment is entered against a debtor, some of the debtor's property is "exempt from execution" (meaning that the debtor is permitted to keep up to a certain value of his or her property instead of having the property taken to pay amounts owed to creditors). The bill makes the following changes to these exemptions:

The exemption for equipment, inventory, farm products, and professional books used in the business of the debtor is increased from \$7,500 to \$15,000. In addition, if the debtor does not claim this exemption, the debtor can claim an exemption for up to \$15,000 in property owned by a "closely held business" in which the debtor is actively involved. A "closely held business" is defined as a corporation whose stock is held by no more than 25 individuals, a partnership with no more than 25 partners who are individuals, or a limited liability company of not more than 25 members who are individuals.

The exemption for consumer goods such as household goods and furnishings, wearing apparel, keepsakes, jewelry, appliances, books, musical instruments, firearms, sporting goods, animals, or other goods held primarily for personal, family, or household use of the debtor is increased from \$5,000 to \$12,000.

The exemption for motor vehicles is increased from \$1,200 to \$4,000. As under current law, this value may be increased to the extent that the debtor does not fully use the exemption for consumer goods noted in the above paragraph.

The exemption for payments to the debtor resulting from an award resulting from personal bodily injury, including payments for pain and suffering or compensation for actual pecuniary loss, is increased from \$25.000 to \$50.000.

The exemption for homestead property of a debtor is initially kept at \$40,000. Beginning in January 2011, and every 3 years thereafter, the Department of Administration must adjust the exemption amount to reflect the percentage change in the consumer price index for all urban consumers, U. S. city average, as determined by the U. S. Department of Labor, for the previous 3-year period.

The exemption for homestead property owned jointly or in common by a husband and wife can be claimed by either person or divided between them. The bill allows both the husband and wife to individually claim the exemption.

Certain types of debt are not covered by the exemptions from execution noted above. For example, the homestead exemption does not apply to mortgages; laborers', mechanics', and purchase money liens; and taxes. Based on other cross-references in Chapter 815, exemptions from execution do not apply in actions to recover unpaid real property taxes, personal property taxes, state taxes, or state agency charges. As a result, the bill is not expected to have an effect on the collection of state or local government taxes.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications